The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6040 號十四零千六第 日四念月二年廿丁緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1877. 六拜禮 號七月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 6, GLAUCUS, British steamer, 1,549, T. Jackson, Liverpool 15th February, and Singapore 30th March, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 6, TSING TSING, Chi. gunboat, Bessard, Macao 6th April.

April 6, CARMEN, Spanish bark, 200, Santacoloma, Manila 27th March, General.—BRANDAO & Co.

April 6, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 789, J. Hogg, Saigon, 1st April, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 6, AGAMEMNON, British steamer, 1,560, J. Wilding, Shanghai, 29th March, Amoy 1st April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 6TH.

San Lorenzo, Spanish brig, for Manila.
Benarty, British steamer, for Foochow.
Rajanattiamuhar, British str., for Bangkok.

Departures.

April 6, WINDERMERE, British bark, for Iloilo.
April 6, NORNA, British steamer, for Swatow.
April 6, TIBRE, French str., for Yokohama.
April 6, AMOY, British str., for Shanghai.
April 6, GOLDEN HORN, British steamer, for Bangkok.
April 6, FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, for Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Claudia*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
Captain and Mrs. O'Malley, and 2 Chinese servants, Messrs. Brockleman, Green, and Daeth, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Tsing-tsing*, from Macao:—
23 Chinese.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—544 Chinese. For London.—Mrs. Saunders and child, Mrs. Hirth and 2 children, Mrs. Fisher and 2 children, and Master McClatchie.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tibre*, str., for Yokohama:—
Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Vanek and son, and Messrs. Hodgkins, Hercourt, and E. Sicker.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mrs. A. N. Crymond and Mrs. Krabbs.

TO DEPART.

Per *Rajanattiamuhar*, str., for Bangkok:—
2 Cabin and 376 Chinese.

Per *Benarty*, str., for Foochow:—
2 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Glaucus* reports left Liverpool on 15th February and Singapore on the 30th March, and had strong N.E. winds and squally weather.

The British steamship *Agamemnon* reports left Shanghai on 29th March and Amoy on the 1st April, and had light N.E. winds and hazy weather with smooth sea.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Saigon of the 1st April, and had strong Easterly winds and head sea as far as Cape dull cloudy weather; thence to arrival strong N.E. winds and head sea. In port steamers *Ocean*, *Cairnmuir*, *Yangtsze*, *Pearl*, *Jedda*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Tartar*; the *Cyphrenes* arrived as the *Chinkiang* left.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

March—

ARRIVALS.

20, Elphinstone, British str., from Cardiff.
20, Pluto, Colonial steamer, from Johore.
21, Far East, British steamer, from Rhio.
21, Essex, British ship, from Cardiff.
21, Boni, Dutch steamer, from Acheen.
21, Growler, British gun-b., from Hongkong.
22, B. Yong Seng, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
23, Senglie, Dutch schooner, from Muntok.
22, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., from Bangkok.
22, Dewa, British ship, from Bombay.
22, Rosa, British steamer, from Samarang.
22, Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.
22, Patoosh, Dutch steamer, from Deli.
23, Vidar, British str., from Bunjermasein.
23, Juno, French steamer, from Bangkok.
23, Turn, French steamer, from Saigon.
24, Bentan, British steamer, from Cheribon.
24, D. Castle, British steamer, from Bombay.
24, Isolina, British bark, from Cardiff.
25, Far East, British steamer, from Rhio.
25, Pyah Pekket, British str., from Penang.
25, J. Wishart, British bark, from Cardiff.
25, Pearl, British steamer, from Amoy.
25, Inabrea, British steamer, from Cardiff.
26, Penang, British steamer, from Cheribon.
27, Penguin, British steamer, from Calcutta.
27, Argyle, British steamer, from Calcutta.
27, Innonddy, French str., from Marseilles.
27, Glaucus, British steamer, from Liverpool.
27, Japan, British steamer, from Calcutta.
27, Travancore, British str., from Hongkong.
27, Ophir, Dutch steamer, from Rhio.
27, Canmore, Brit. barque, from Sunderland.
27, Prins Hendrick, H.N.M. str., from Acheen.
27, Emirne, French str., from Batavia.
27, Maria Elize, Dutch ship, from Penang.
28, Margot, German brig, from Cardiff.
28, Sharpshooter, British str., from Penang.

March— DEPARTURES.

21, Glenartney, British str., for Hongkong.
21, H. Columbia, Amer. brig, for Bangkok.
21, Ophir, Dutch steamer, for Sumatra Ports.
22, Celestial, British steamer, for Bangkok.
22, Pahnam, British steamer, for Saigon.
22, G. & Marie, German ship, for Bangkok.
23, Japan, Dutch steamer, for Penang.
24, Elphinstone, British str., for Rangoon.
24, Tasoe, German bark, for Bangkok.
24, Victory, British steamer, for Bangkok.
24, Deli, British steamer, for Penang.
24, B. Yong Seng, British str., for Bangkok.
24, Pontianak, British str., for Pontianak.
24, Christine, German sch., for Macassar.
24, Rosa, British steamer, for Sourabaya.
24, Staut, Norwegian bark, for Marseilles.
24, V. A. Fabius, Dutch bark, for Acheen.
24, Patoosh, Dutch steamer, for Deli.
26, Bentan, British steamer, for Batavia.
26, Pearl, British steamer, for Saigon.
26, Hongkong, Siam. ship, for Bangkok.
27, Pyah Pekket, British str., for Penang.
27, A. Apcar, British steamer, for Calcutta.
28, Japan, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Penang, British str., for Samarang, &c.
28, Innonddy, French str., for Hongkong.
28, Argyle, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Moltke, German ship, for Boston.
28, Star of the East, Brit. str., for New York.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Silver Eagle	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Corea	Hongkong	Feb. 16
James Shepherd	Cebu	Feb. 16
Glenfalas (s.)	Foochow	Feb. 17
Ada	Hiogo	Feb. 17
Soteria	Hongkong	Feb. 19
Clachnaudin	Hongkong	Feb. 19
Elgin (s.)	Manila	Feb. 20
Corona	Manila	Feb. 22
Halloween	Shanghai	Feb. 23

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M. Household Furniture, &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M. Japanese Imported Ware, &c.

Notices of Firms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

During the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as SECRETARY of the SOCIETY in HONGKONG.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
14d 509 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.
The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.
YORICK JONES MURROW, Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.
R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM on the 31st July, 1876.
SAYLE & Co.
1m 422 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM HULSE to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
DIRCKS & Co.
1m 482 Swatow, 26th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.
WILLIAMS & Co.
6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI, under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS, who will SIGN for us by procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
516 Canton-Hongkong, 1st April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG PETER MICHELSEN is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st January, 1877.
H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
1m 510 Amoy, March 23rd, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.
Manager.
tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. — J. Molver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. — Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned having been appointed* Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of $5,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 12 Hongkong, January, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

To be Let.

TO-LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PEDRO'S TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 1, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, GOUGH STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1804 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.
1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, AT MACAO.

THE HOUSE, with STABLE and GARDEN, facing the Sea, below the Government Barracks, San Francisco-road, lately in occupation of an English Gentleman. Rent moderate.
Apply to P. B. COLAH,
16, Lyndhurst Terrace.
468 Hongkong, 28th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession).

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
1m 463] Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 6,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE Beautiful Summer RESIDENCE, BALL'S COURT, No. 2, with Croquet Lawn, Large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling.
Apply to
A. E. VAUCHER.
367 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings, or in Flats.
Also, 3 HOUSES, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFULAM, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.
By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its Agent at HONGKONG.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.
20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.
A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.
288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1485 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each; the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 651 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 7th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 11, Old Bailey Street, the Residence of
J. SOUTHAM, Esq.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising, Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, SIDEBOARD, Mahogany WARDROBE with MIRROR DOOR, Marble-top DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTANDS, IRON BEDSTEADS.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
One HARMONIUM.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on the morning of the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
512 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 9th April, 1877, at Noon, at the Pacific Mail Offices, West Point,—
Sundry OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, DESKS, STATIONERY CASES, COPYING PRESS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
535 Hongkong, 6th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. H. BELL to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 9th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, *Daily Press* Office,
the whole of his
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT and MAHOGANY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, covered with Green Rep.
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, with PLATE GLASS BACK and FRONT, and MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE.
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT LOO TABLES.
BLACKWOOD CARVED MARBLE-TOP TABLES and TEA POYS.
TEAKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES.
LADY'S WALNUT WORK TABLE, CARVED CORNER WHATNOTS, ENGRAVINGS, GILT FRAMED CHIMNEY GLASSES, STATUETTES, VASES, LUSTRES, &c.
CARPETS and HEARTHRUGS.
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 16 feet long.
ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE.
MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, with GLASS.
TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, and ARM CHAIRS.
DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c.
TEAKWOOD CARVED DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, with HAIR MATTRESSES.
IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD DOUBLE-WING LADY'S WARDROBE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS.
ENGLISH-MADE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER STANDS, CHEVAL GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.
ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by PLEYEL & Co., Paris.
ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by KIRKMAN & Co., London.
An EXCELLENT EIGHT-AIR MUSICAL BOX.
ONE BAROMETER, by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA.
LADY'S IRON EVENING CHAIR and SEDAN CHAIRS.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 7th April.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
436 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., on their Premises, if not previously disposed of, the the following, viz.:—
38 Cases CLARETS.
20 Cases French WHITE WINES.
And
60 Cases COGNAC.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Goods, with all errors and faults of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
540 Hongkong, 7th April, 1877.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., instead of the date previously advertised, on the Spot (unless previously disposed of
by Private Sale),—
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial BRICK GODOWN built thereon.
Also,
That PIECE of UNBUILT LEVELLED GROUND, attached to the above lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $188.09, for Inland Lot No. 768.
TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.
404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 7th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of JAPANESE LAQUERED WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZES, PORCELAIN WARE, TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, CABINETS, Glove BOXES, DESKS, JEWELLERY BOXES, Inlaid CABINETS, VASES, TEA SETS, CUPS, BUTTONS, STUDS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, Mother-of-Pearl ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
513 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 11th April, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising—
OLD IRON, HOSES, GLASS, LIGNUM VITÆ, and INDIA-RUBBER; WASHING and ICE-MAKING MACHINE, GALVANISED IRON BATHS, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
541 Hongkong, 7th April, 1877.

No. 18, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, TO BE SOLD,

THERE will be exposed to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION within the Rooms, No. 70, Yokohama, of Messrs. BURNE & Co., Auctioneers, on
THURSDAY,
12th April, at 11 A.M., if not previously Sold by Private Bargain,—
The desirable LOT of LAND known as No. 18, Yokohama, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, measuring 518 Tsubos, more or less.
The Buildings comprise the old established Hotel so long and favorably known as The International, containing 32 Bedrooms, 2 Private Dining Rooms, Large Public Dining Room, and Billiard Room, Commodious Kitchen, and Offices.
The Hotel is completely and elegantly furnished, and charmingly situated with extensive frontages on the Bund and Water Street, is well let to a responsible Tenant, and presents to intending Purchasers a first-class investment.
The Inventory of the Furniture can be seen, and further Particulars obtained, at the Auctioneers' Office. [3w 440

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE, of 30 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler. Consumption 2 Tons per 24 Hours.
The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAVE & Co., Dumbarton, and was purchased in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.
Particulars may be obtained on application to
MORRIS & RAY.
497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DODDIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.
DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 26 feet 3 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.
GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyds'.
RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.
BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.
CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.
MACHINERY.
ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 30 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.
WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.
BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.
MORRIS & RAY.
498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium [illegible]
Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1895 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 12th April prximo, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1876, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
469 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO., IRON and GENERAL MERCHANTS, LONDON and BIRMINGHAM.
SAMPLE ROOMS,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 34, KEANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

QUICK DISPATCH.

THE British Steamship *State of Louisiana*, Johnston, Master, of 1,216 Tons Register, came to the Wharf of WILLIAMS & Co. on SATURDAY, 17th instant, with 18,000 packages of Merchandise, General Cargo, which was discharged into their Godowns in FOURTEEN (14) WORKING HOURS.
It is now ascertained beyond doubt, that large as well as small steamers can be dispatched at the Wharf with facility.
WM. O. HOWLAND,
Manager.
1m 449 Swatow, March 19th, 1877.

EX LATE ARRIVALS, AND FOR SALE.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
KIPPERED HERRINGS.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
DRIED HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
FINDON HADDOCK.
DRIED SPRATS.
PORK, GAME, and VEAL & HAM PIES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S PATES, Assorted.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASPARAGUS.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGE MEAT.
JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS. PICKLES.
SAUCES, Assorted.
CALVES' FOOT JELLY.
HERBS and SPICES of all kinds.
SPANISH and FRENCH OLIVES.
MEATS and SOUPS, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
OX TONGUES, in JELLY, Pickled, Smoked, and Collared.
BERKELEY and NORTH WILTS CHEESE, in Tins, &c., &c.
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.
TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.
EXTRA FINE MACKEREL, in Kits.
CHICAGO COMPRESSED BEEF TONGUES. PICKLED TONGUES.
CUTTING'S PRESERVED TONGUES, in JELLY. EASTERN HAMS and BACON.
CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
O. K. BOURBON WHISKEY, VERY FINE.
SPICED OYSTERS.
LITTLE NECK CLAMS.
CAVIARE. SARDELLES.
SMOKED HERRINGS.
CUTTING'S DESSERT TRUITS.
OATMEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, and HOMINY.
MESS BEEF and PORK in BARRELS.
WHITE BEANS, STEEL FIRING SCOOPS, &c., &c.
DAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Hongkong, is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING.
References can be had at, and Letters may be addressed care of, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [2024

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
"N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.
1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 712 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE D

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette*.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr J. H. Bloom, *Independant*.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Riddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, at the Union Church, by the Rev. James Lamont, John, only son of the late Captain Alexander McCallum, to MARIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Duncan. [536]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 7TH, 1877.

THE article entitled "What we are doing in China," from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, reproduced in another column, though containing many errors and misconceptions, is, in one point at least, strongly in accord with the opinion of the majority of foreigners out here. There is, indeed, as our London contemporary states, too much reason to believe that the influence of foreigners at Peking has been impaired by their Representatives in that capital pulling in various directions. Too little unanimity has been shown by foreign nations in their policy towards China, and each has been but too eager to gain some exclusive advantage for itself. This has, in some cases, been unavoidable certainly, but the result is none the less unfortunate. And it cannot be doubted that the want of union shown by the Foreign Ministers has tended to increase the pride, conceit, and arrogance of the Chinese. They have come to believe that the sole end and aim of foreigners is to obtain new facilities to trade, and they think that any slight or any insult will be condoned by the concession of some new or supposed commercial privilege. The German Government took a very different line in obtaining satisfaction for the *Anna* Outrage. It simply demanded that the murderers should be captured and brought to justice, the loss to the owners entailed by the plunder of the vessel made good to the last fraction, and the officials through whose negligence the men had escaped and the property been allowed to be distributed fittingly punished. These demands once put forward were firmly adhered to, and, as a result, were complied with in a reasonably short time when the Peking officials had been made to understand that Prince BISMARCK never relented. Had this tone always been taken by the British Minister in China, a vast amount of prevarication and delay would have been saved, and some complications,—possibly, altogether averted. But it must be confessed that China has been more "encouraged in wilfulness" by Great Britain than by any other European Power. British interests and influence have, since the first war with China, been paramount in these seas, and it is not unnatural, when the Chinese Government finds it so easy and safe to trifle with England, that it should wax imperious and capricious with foreigners generally. The fuss which was made with the Burlingame Mission was likewise most ill-judged, as it tended to render the Chinese officials more self-complacent and supercilious than ever. In fact, it is not too much to say that from the very beginning a mistaken policy towards China has been adopted by England. Instead of standing out for full recognition as equals, her representatives have been contented to treat with inferiors, have submitted to be kept at arm's length, as though contact with them were pollution, and have accepted as a concession after a long denial what they ought to have imperatively demanded at the outset as an unquestionable right. If they had not consented to treat on such terms, the Chinese would not have persevered in their assumption of superiority. Ignorance of Chinese customs and Chinese policy no doubt at first led foreigners into some mistakes which the crafty mandarins were quick to perceive and use. The Chinese, on their part, have never been accustomed to acknowledge any nation as an equal; all were alike to them tributary states, and the foreign envoys when they first visited the Central Kingdom were represented to the people as bringing tribute from distant feudatories of the Dragon Throne. But the time for even winking at such absurd and preposterous claims has long gone by. The Chinese Government knows very well by now that the leading Powers of Europe are in a position to dictate their own terms to Peking whenever they like, outside world, as the people of China at no distant date fondly imagined—and it is not expedient that the prejudices of fanatical literati or officials should be consulted. That the ancient feeling of hatred and contempt of foreigners is still strong and active the recent destruction of the Ambassador KWOH's ancestral home by an angry mob sufficiently attests. The act was committed simply because he had, in the opinion of some of his countrymen, disgraced his order by consenting to go as Envoy to a "barbarian" ruler! In London he is made much of, though by no means a prominent man in China, and every mark of diplomatic courtesy awarded him. The contrast between London and Peking is striking indeed. The foreign Ministers, however, were themselves chiefly to thank for the unsatisfactory position accorded to them before the Chefoo Convention. Had they all acted in the past with the firmness and decision shown by the German Government during its negotiations in the spring of last year, the Chinese would have learned to respect and fear the Powers represented by them. It is to be hoped that a policy more consonant with the dignity of the leading power in Asia will be adopted in the future by Her Royal and Imperial MAJESTY's Representative at Peking.

We are requested to state that 16 cent stamps are to be had at the Post Office.

The cases heard by Mr. Justice Snowden in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday were chiefly between Chinese litigants, and raised no points of general interest.

A correspondent, signing himself "One who admires nature" suggests that the owners of the camels brought by the *Argyll* should exhibit the animals to the public for a short period.

The *Straits Times* says that the steamer *Stentor*, which was obliged to return to Penang owing to an accident to her machinery, left that port on her voyage to London on the 27th ult.

Advices from British Guiana state that some Chinese of a superior class have arrived at Demerara from California and have commenced trading. They obtain their goods from their countrymen in San Francisco. This move shows considerable enterprise on their part.

M. Carmé, the celebrated French carom player, gave an exhibition of his skill in the use of the cue at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday night, and had a good audience. M. Carmé invited any gentleman present who fancied himself to play a match, offering 500 points out of a score of 1,000 up, but no one responding, one of the officials at the hotel was persuaded to try conclusions with the professor, and the marker's first call was "amateur 500, M. Carmé love." The scoring proceeded rapidly, and in less than 40 minutes the marker called—M. Carme 500, amateur 436—which brought a round of applause to the Frenchman, who scored so rapidly at times as to draw the remark from one of our American cousins to the effect that "That marker couldn't talk the figures fast enough with his mouth." In the draw and masse strokes M. Carmé is perfect, but the great feature in his play is scoring the balls. With the balls scattered over the table, in three strokes of a fresh break he has them all in a corner, and there keeps pegging away, with a very delicate touch, apparently as long as he likes. He gave his opponent a "look in" more than once, but to no purpose, the game ending in about an hour and a quarter, M. Carmé having made his 1,000 points, the amateur scoring 85. After this an exhibition of fancy shots was given, in which M. Carmé surpassed any of his previous efforts, and gained continued applause. A description of this part of the performance would convey but a faint idea of the skill which M. Carmé displays, and we can only recommend those who have not witnessed the professor's operations to go and see for themselves a performance at once highly amusing and decidedly clever. M. Carmé will give another entertainment to-night, and will show some strokes never previously attempted in Hongkong.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 6th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Chun Afoong, a coal coolie, was charged by Wan Atuk, also a coal coolie residing in the same house, with opening his box during his absence, stealing therefrom three jackets and two bed quilts, and pawning them at two pawn shops. Adding insult to injury, prisoner had, according to the statement complainant, impudently left the pawn tickets on the top of the complainant's box, where he found them. The police found the clothes in the pawn shops, but the pawn brokers could not identify the prisoner as the man who pawned them. The prisoner admitted the charge, and said he wanted money so took the things to procure some. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour, and the clothes were ordered to be handed over to the complainant by the pawnbroker.

CHAIR NUISANCE.

George R. Davison, barkeeper at the Stag Hotel, charged Law Ang and Eze Aboi, two chair coolies, with creating a disturbance and causing an obstruction. The prosecutor said there were eleven chairs obstructing, but these prisoners were creating a great disturbance and this was not the first time they had done so. Last night a great rush of chairs was made at the door and a gentleman leaving was severely injured by the chair poles. He could not say if the prisoners were amongst them last night.

The prisoners were fined 25 cents each.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

The remanded case, in which Ching Awan, a money changer, was charged by Inspector Cameron with the unlawful possession of four counterfeit dollars and with passing thirteen others, and in which evidence showed that eleven out of the seventeen were bad, came on again, and after further evidence given by shopkeepers who examined the dollars procured by the witness from the prisoner in exchange for $12 worth of cash, the prisoner was told his case would be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The prisoner said he would reserve his defence.

He was committed for trial and admitted to bail in two sureties, $250 each, to appear and answer the charge at the Supreme Court.

BOYISH CURIOSITY.

Indian Constable No. 556 charged a pupil at the Central School, named Ho Afuk, with throwing stones, with others not in custody, at a shed on the Chinese recreation ground, wherein some camels were housed, because they could not obtain admittance to see them.

The constable said that amongst the audience in court were many others who threw stones, and who followed him and made attempts to get the prisoner released.

The magistrate sent the constable round to pick out the others who were taking part, and he returned with three, who were all placed in the dock on the same charge. The fourth prisoner, the constable said, was very impudent, for when he told them to be quiet, he called out "throw stones." He was unable to arrest more than one.

The magistrate thought fung-shue had something to do with the impudence, or that the Chinese thought that ground set apart for their recreation should not have exhibitions like this on it, forgetting that the English recreation grounds have exhibitions on them. However, it turned out the objection was only because they could not view the camels at their leisure and free of expense.

The prisoners were cautioned severely, and called on to find personal security in $10 each.

DRUNKENNESS.

Wm. Furminger, a fireman, staying at the Sailor's Home, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and was fined twenty-five cents.

BOAT NUISANCE.

Chun Atong and another, boarding house runners, were charged with boarding the steamship *Glaucus* this morning before she was moored, thereby causing an obstruction. They were fined $5 each.

P.C. Seior summoned the owners of thirty-two cargo boats for obstructing and hanging on to the steamship *Carrisbrooke* on her arrival in port, and before she got to her moorings.

The constable said that these boats all contained cargo for the *Carrisbrooke*, and on being signalled put off. Before the vessel could get to the berth the captain wished to, they all got round the ships' bows, and owing to them and a great number of punt-sampans he was unable to steam his vessel though the shipping to his proper berth, so that he had to anchor outside of the limits, thus creating extra expense by having to remoor.

The defendants were all remanded until Monday next.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Wong Asii, a billiard marker at the "Union Club," was charged on suspicion by Ip Atuk, in charge of the bar, with stealing from him a pair of silver bangles, a pair of silver earrings, and a silver hair press. After the evidence of the complainant and that of the secretary of the club, the magistrate said that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, and he would therefore have to discharged him.

WHAT WE ARE DOING IN CHINA.

In a despatch for Sir Thomas Wade to Lord Derby which appears in the last Blue-book on China, a highly suggestive passage occurs. It runs thus:—"The anti-foreign feeling in the country is, on the part of a large majority of the educated class, as violent as ever it was. It has, indeed, been stimulated by the efforts to introduce foreign inventions and education of a certain influential minority. The leading members of the central Government, so far as there is one, are in a great degree anti-foreign, and, when not altogether bigoted opponents of improvement, are yet far too much in dread of the censure of the anti-foreign public openly to countenance innovation. In some particulars they are in direct opposition to any in the empire." In other words, although the Ministers of civilized world have been in constant communication with the members of the Chinese Government for sixteen years; although the trading points of contact between foreigners and natives have trebled in number; although the missionary bodies in the country have been largely recruited; and although several native missions, pseudo-political and otherwise, have visited the Western world, the mandarins and a large majority of the educated class are as violently anti-foreign as ever. Not only do those who know little or nothing of foreigners still display a determined spirit of hostility to them, but they are equally hostile who have been in constant intercourse with foreign diplomatic and consular officers, and who had opportunities of studying the aims and watching the behaviour of European officials, merchants, and missionaries.

The question therefore arises, Has experience proved that the Chinaman were right in their estimate of the "outer barbarians," or have the "barbarians" by their conduct and policy belied their real character as to give a colour to the false notions of the Chinese? Now, the official Chinese despatches which have from time to time come to light show plainly that the writers and their friends look with hate upon foreigners as being aggressive, violent, greedy of gain, and peace-breakers. And it must be remembered that the results of foreign intercourse with that country have been, from a commercial point of view, greatly to the advantage of foreigners, and that the treaties have been agreed to by the Chinese Government only at the point of the bayonet. Mischief has arisen too out of the pride engendered by the lordship which, owing to her intellectual superiority, China has been able to exercise over the neighbouring nations of Asia. For she has learned to look down with supreme contempt upon all who are not her subjects; and this being so, it became necessary for foreign Ministers to take up a firm attitude towards the Government, and to make it feel by the force of their individual and collective weight that, while strictly limiting their demands to the terms of the treaties, they were prepared to insist on the Chinese Government faithfully fulfilling its part in the contract. But what has been the policy actually pursued by them? Instead of combining to carry out a dignified policy, and one which in the end would work out to the advantage of China, they have all pulled different ways, each trying to gain some advantage over the others. One urges the Chinese Government to establish a college for the study of foreign languages over which a countryman of his own may preside; another persuades the Government to give an order for a fleet of war vessels to be built in the dockyards of his native land; a third advocates the establishment of a dockyard in which his countrymen should be supreme; a fourth is constantly hankering after slices of territory, and so on. All these concessions and more also have been urged with such persistency that they have every one been granted, to the final discomfiture, however, of the State and to those who clamoured for them; for, as a member of the Tsung-li Yamen once observed, they have ended in nothing but loss, humiliation, and danger.

Nations, like individuals, are often accepted at their own estimate of themselves, and the lofty pretensions which China has set up have been passively supported by the foreign competitors for her favours. No courted beauty has ever been so encouraged in wilfulness as China has been. Her suitors have eagerly basked in her faintest smile, and have welcomed with joy any symptom of cordiality. "The Emperor knows your name!" one day whispered a member of the Tsung-li Yamen to the Inspector-General of Foreign Customs, and the gratifying fact was current news in every Legation in Peking before the day was spent. A pseudo-political mission, which *The Times* now describes as "farcical," was despatched with an inferior clerk from a Government office at its head, and its members were received at a private audience by the Queen, and were fêted at Buckingham Palace. It is true that ever and anon when China has inflicted a more than usually severe slap in the face to some one of her suitors the sufferer has fretted and fumed and threatened revenge, but experience has assured her that she need but coax a little and promise the injured Minister a future commercial advantage over his fellow in order to soothe him completely. Meanwhile the foreign merchants, in addition to flooding the country with loaded Manchester goods and opium, have succeeded by craft in saddling the Government with a railway; and in the interior the Roman Catholic missionaries are keeping the mandarins in a chronic state of disquiet by their assumption of the titles and paraphernalia of office.

What wonder, then, that the educated classes are as violently anti-foreign as ever? Asiatics have a great admiration for a firm, unyielding policy, which to their minds means strength—conscious strength; and, being accustomed to the practical application of the proverb that might make right, it is unintelligible to them that a representative of a nation of equal or superior power to themselves should be willing to abate one jot or title of his lawful rights. At the present moment we are negotiating to forego our full demands for the murder of Mr. Margary, and to condone that crime for a few mercantile advantages. In such matters for the future it may be well to imitate the conduct of the Japanese under somewhat similar circumstances. It may be remembered that the crew of a Japanese vessel were murdered by some Formosan savages, and that to the complaints of the Mikado's Government the Chinese Foreign Office pleaded want of practical sovereignty, exactly as it did with regard to the murderers of Mr. Margary. Instead, however, of entering into mutual recriminations with the defaulters, the Mikado's Government took the law in their own hands and landed a force on the island. This decided action secured every desired end. The savages were punished; the Chinese Government was reduced to an apology, and was compelled to pay the cost of the Japanese expedition; and the lives of shipwrecked Japanese sailors have been secured. Moore once suggested that, as low bows and prostrations form so prominent a part in Chinese Court etiquette, Grimaldi the clown would be the most fitting person to be accredited as ambassador to the Court of Peking. The obsequious policy which gave rise to this gibe has been far too long in vogue in our dealings with the mandarins. We have our treaty, let us be content with that. Let us insist on its conditions being fulfilled; and let us not by fussy gain-seeking and political maladroitness help to perpetuate the violent anti-foreign hatred which now exists as strongly as ever among the educated class in China.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SINGAPORE.

H.M.'s steamer *Magpie*, Commander Anson, which has been stationed here for some time, left the roads on the 28th ultimo for the China station and will call at Labuan on her way to Hongkong.

Commander Wilcox of H.M.S. *Growler*, assumed command of H.M.S. *Juno* as senior naval officer on this station on the 26th ultimo, relieving Commander Anson, who has reverted to the command of H.M.S. *Magpie*.

The steamer *Hibernian*, after completing the laying of the Bombay-Aden cable, arrived in Bombay on the 8th ult., the other steamer *Seine* proceeding to the *Hibernian* was 2,050 fathoms, at which depth the thermometer was 36, the surface temperature being 76. The *Hibernian* left Bombay on the 10th ult., to join the *Kangaroo* in Penang.

Replies were received by the last mail to the despatch of His Excellency the Governor concerning Sultan Abdullah, Sultan Ismail, and the other Perak Chiefs said to have been implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch and the disturbances in Perak. These replies amount very nearly to an adoption of the recommendations of His Excellency, based upon the report of the Commission of enquiry into the matter, which, it will be remembered, consisted of Judge Philippo, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. Paul; and the result is that Sultan Abdullah, the Lacksamana, the Shabandar and the Mantri of Perak are to be deported from the Native States. Sultan Ismail and his party are to remain in exile at Johore, His Highness the Maharajah having undertaken to secure their abstinence from interference in the affairs of Perak. Yusuf is to be acknowledged as the native ruler of Perak "dum se bene gesserit" and the government will be carried on, under the advice of the Resident, in his name. In pursuance of these intentions, Sultan Abdullah, the Lacksamana, the Shabandar, who have been residing here under supervision for the last three months, were arrested on the 27th ultimo and conveyed to H. M. Civil gaol for safe custody until the place to which they are to be deported is determined on. Suitable allowances for their maintenance will be provided for out of the Perak revenues. The Mantri of Larut has also been sentenced to the same fate and will be shortly brought down here in custody. Rajah Dris and other younger chiefs will be allowed to return to Perak as a matter of grace and clemency upon their promise of loyalty and good behaviour.—*Singapore Times.*

THE FLOWERING OF THE BAMBOO.

With seasons of drought and famine (says the *Englishman*) comes the flowering of the bamboo. This was exemplified in 1874 on this side of India; it is now being exemplified in Malaur, as we noticed the other day, where thousands of the starving ryots are now subsisting on "bamboo rice." That the bamboo seeds once only every fifty years or so, we believe, a popular, though not correct, assertion; but it does appear, from what has been frequently remarked by careful observers, to be connected with times of famine and drought. Buchanan alludes to it in his "Journey from Madras, through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar." He remarks that bamboos are said to bear fruit when fifteen years old, and then to die. The grain is collected by the rude tribe called Malésis, and is occasionally used by all ranks of people. Dr. Wallich also alludes to the fact in reference to the celebrated grove of bamboos which surrounds the city of Rampur, in Rohilkand, to a breadth of thirty to forty feet. It was in a state of universal blossoming in 1824—so universal that there was not among its millions of stems a single one to be seen which was not dead." In 1836 Sir William Sleeman reported that all the larger bamboos in the Dehra valley had that season run to seed and died; and they blossomed about the same time in the Jaunpur district, and in 1842 in some parts of Central India. At a period antecedent to those above quoted, namely in 1812, a general failure occurred in the rice crops of Orissa, when, fortunately, a general flowering of all the bamboos throughout the country took place, which assisted towards relieving the necessities of the poorer classes of the community. In Chinia, the flowering of the bamboo is considered a most [illegible] circumstance, [illegible] seems to be that this seed-bearing is not confined to the more matured plant, both old and young flowering at the same time. This would lead one to doubt that it follows the regular course by which Nature governs other orders of vegetation; but rather that it may be encouraged by particular circumstances continued with elemental changes. It will be interesting to learn whether the bamboo is flowering now in other portions of the Madras and Bombay districts afflicted by famine.

The latest use to which it is proposed to apply paper is for the sheating of ships. Some trials have lately been carried out, at Portsmouth, of an invention of Captain Warren, with paper fixed on the ships with a peculiar cement, the results of which are said to have been very encouraging. Seaweeds will not grow on the paper, and barnacles will not adhere to it.

THE TURKISH ENVOY.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary has had an interview with Vahan Effendi, of which he telegraphs a long account. Vahan Effendi is, he says, a most uncommon type of a Turkish official. He has nothing of the systematic hesitation of speech so marked in Sadyk Pasha, nor the persuasive volubity and elegant turn of phrase that distinguishes the conversation of Nubar. He has all the animation of a Frenchman of a Spaniard, combined with a fluency and precision which I have seldom heard equalled. He was appointed Special Commissioner at Salonica during the inquiry that followed the outrages against the foreign consuls. He has now been entrusted with another important mission, that of studying judicial organisation in France and England. As one of the most distinguished Ottoman jurisconsults, he will be called upon on his return to preside over the application of this part of the Constitution. Vahan Effendi asserts that the change of government, far from causing any delay in carrying out the projected reforms, is likely, on the contrary, to hasten them; and he further states in the most positive manner that the principal author of the Constitution is the Sultan himself. He does not deny that he was assisted to a considerable extent by Midhat Pasha, but says that the greater portion of the merit belongs by right to Abd-ul Hamid. The partisans of Midhat ventilated by every possible means the idea that the ex-Grand Vizier is alone the author of the Turkish Magna Charta. But they, too, were the principal agents of his fall. His excellency admits that there were no grave charges against Midhat, but a multitude of small ones, which he did not specify, that constituted ample ground for his removal from office. He says that from a Turkish point of view the new Constitution is a miniature of the Oheri itself, which he adds, very nearly approaches the principles of Socialism; indeed, in no European State is there such a truly democratic basis for the law as that contained in the Oheri. Concerning the mission with which he has been entrusted, he declares himself to be open to all sound practical arguments that are in harmony with the religious sentiment and social customs of the country to which he belongs. He is not opposed to introduction of Europeans as a consultative body, but thinks it would not be advisable to admit them into the magistracy. The principal reason he invokes for not entrusting them with the administration of justice is that very few are acquainted with either the Turkish language or the maxims of the Koran. It is chiefly in England that he will acquire the information he desires. He asserts that there does not exist an atom of discord between the Sultan and his Ministers, whose power will be transferred to the legislature which is shortly to assemble. He took leave of the Sultan the day before he left Constantinople, and says his Majesty himself laughed at the reports of his illness, being only troubled with that most prosaic ailment, the toothache. With the exception of this, his excellency says the Sultan is in better health than himself.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHANGARNIER.

It seems strange that we should only now be recording the death of a French officer who was born before the Great Napoleon had risen higher than a captain in the army which he afterwards led to victory as Emperor. But so it is in the case of the octogenarian General Changarnier. He was born in April, 1793, and his career was closed practically on the day when Louis Napoleon made his memorable *coup d'état* in December, 1851. Little appears to be known of his parentage or of his early days except that he was educated at St. Cyr, and that in the year in which Waterloo was fought he obtained his first commission in the army of the newly-restored King. Nor, is there very much to say about the first twenty years of his soldier life, except that he was considered by his contemporaries a dashing and active officer, and was always to be found wherever there was a danger or peril to be encountered. It is only with the year 1835 that his military career can be said to have commenced. It was at that time, when Abd-el-Kader was yet only the chief of a few Arabs, that Changarnier took part in the expedition against Mascara. The French army had been successful; but, unprovided with the requisite supplies, the troops were forced to retreat over a barren and mountainous country to Oran. The soldiers had been served out with rations for the march, holding a small sack of rice in reserve. Provisions failed, the reserve had to the reserve supply; but the troops, young, unused to war, and thoughtless of the future, had squandered all their rations, including the bag of rice. One battalion only had preserved theirs intact, and this was the 2d Léger, commanded by Captain Changarnier, who thus showed that he knew how to command men, and how to preserve discipline under circumstances which test to the utmost the military qualities of soldiers. Again, in 1836, when the French army under Marshal Clausel had failed in its attack on Constantine, when, pressed by the garrison from the city, harrassed by the Arab horsemen of the surrounding country, perishing from cold and hunger, the remnants of the expeditionary force were retreating towards Bone, Changarnier distinguished himself. He commanded the rear-guard, which had been thrown out in skirmishing order, and which was composed of a remnant of not more than 250 in all. The Arab horsemen had already charged them, and had sabred many, when Changarnier formed square. The Mahomedan cavalry, excited by the slaughter of the Christians, and holding in disdain so small a body, swooped down on them, looking for an easy conquest. Changarnier waited until they had approached within 25 yards of the face of the square, and then, calling to his men, said, "You see those fellows there; they are 6,000, we are 250, so the sides are about equal. Vive le Roi! Fire!" The men fire steadily, the front of the faces of the square was strewed thickly with men and horses dying or dead. The battalion collected its wounded, and having given so severe a lesson to the enemy, pursued its retreat unmolested. It is almost needless to add that after this action the name of Changarnier stood high in the estimation of the Algerian army, and also of the military authorities at home; and one consequence of his high reputation was that he was advanced by successive promotions until he obtained the much-envied command of the troops in Algeria; and it is in connection with the Algerine army that his name will be longest remembered. Along with his friends and companions in arms, Lamoricière and Cavaignac, he might be said to have possessed in himself the genius of war, which he developed in the best of schools for French soldiers, the North of Africa. To use the words of a work on French military life, "While Cavaignac could act admirably on the defensive, the attributes by which Changarnier's character was specially distinguished were the rapidity and infallibility of his judgment, and the indomitable vigour of his energy. He possessed in an eminent degree the qualifications of a commander; in moments of danger his courage seemed to acquire increased strength, and his judgment additional lucidity and coolness. Changarnier's triumph at Constantine testified to his pre-eminent qualities, and formed a new justification of the prestige attached to his generalship which he has never disappointed." And again:—"As to General Changarnier, Marechal Bugeaud, who understood him well, surnamed him 'le Montagnard,' and the Arabs, who perhaps understood him, 'le Dompteur.' Danger was his element; he lived in the midst of perils. His system—let his circumstances and position be what they might—was always to take the initiative in the attack, and his courage was such that he never seemed to consider the amount of the troops that might be opposed to his." The rest of Changarnier's story may be soon told. Although, at the head of the troops in Algeria, he was beyond a doubt "the right man in the right place," he found himself almost compelled to abandon that field of service for a double reason. Firstly, because he had been chosen a member of the Constituent Assembly by the Department of Paris, civil as well as military. Invested with such authority he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, 1849, and by the excellence of his arrangements accomplished this object with little bloodshed. On the disappearance of imminent danger his high position and personal influence excited the jealousy of the President and his Ministry, and the command was abolished, Changarnier once more becoming a simple representative of the people. The *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, put an end to Changarnier's military career, far too soon for the interests of France, since Louis Napoleon during the whole 18 years of his empire lost the benefit of his able and experienced counsel. His sword lay rusting, while its master was living in exile in Belgium. It was said—we know not with how much of truth, however—that at the time when there was thought to be a prospect of war arising between the two countries, Changarnier advocated the idea of leading the invasion of our English shores and burning London. His name was put forward in 1852 by the Conservative press of Paris as a desirable candidate for the Presidential chair against the late Emperor. In spite of his absence in exile he was nominated a grand officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1859. On the proclamation of war against Prussia, in June, 1870, Changarnier placed his sword, although in his 78th year, at the disposal of the Emperor. Since the conclusion of the war the name of Changarnier has been once prominently brought forward, namely, in the debate in the National Assembly at Versailles on the 29th May, 1871, relative to the capitulation of Metz, when he made a speech in which he detailed the facts that preceded the retreat of the army of the Rhine into that fortress. Since then little or nothing has occurred to bring his name prominently before the world.

OPTOGRAMS.

We have all heard, with incredulity, of images seen at the moment of death being left imprinted on the eye. Current stories of such images being utilized for the purposes of justice in search of a murderer have been ridiculed by scientific critics. "The impossible," has, however, here once more been proved to be not far from the truth. Dr. Gamgee, F.R.S., of Birmingham, has described and verified the following experiment:—Kuhne took a coloured rabbit and fixed its head and one of its eyeballs at a distance of a metre-and-a-half from an opening, thirty centimetres square, in a window shutter. The head was covered for five minutes by a black cloth and then exposed for three minutes to a somewhat cloudy midday sky. The head was then instantly decapitated, the eye-ball which had been exposed was rapidly extirpated by the aid of yellow light, then opened, and instantly plunged in 5 per cent. solution of alum. Two minutes after death the second eye-ball, without removal from the head, was subjected to exactly the same processes as the first, viz., to a similar exposure to the same object, then extirpation, &c. On the following morning the milk-white and now toughened retina of both eyes were carefully isolated, separated from the optic nerve, and turned; they then exhibited on a beautiful rose-red ground a nearly square sharp image with sharply defined edges; the image in the first eye was somewhat roseate in hue and less sharply defined that in the second, which was perfectly white. The size of the images was somewhat greater than one square millimetre. Professor Buneen was amongst the witnesses of this beautiful experiment. This permanent retinal photograph it is proposed to call an optogram.—*London Medical Record.*

THE LIABILITY OF AGENTS.

In the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division, the case of Stewart and others v. Hyde and others has been heard. This was an action brought to recover a sum of £966 for goods bought and supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants. It was alleged on behalf of the defendants that they were not liable to pay for goods, inasmuch as they had been ordered upon the sole credit of a third person. The plaintiffs were merchants and commission agents, carrying on business in Manchester, and the defendants were merchants at Shanghai. In June, 1873, some conversation and correspondence took place between the plaintiffs, defendants, and a third person, as to future arrangements for business. Considerable quantities of goods were forwarded out to Shanghai for the defendants, and sums of money in respect of them were sent by the defendants to the third person the last consignment being forwarded stopped payment, and the action was brought to recover payment in respect of those goods, which, with certain additions and deductions, amounted to £966. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs, that, especially by the letters of the third persons, and also of the parties themselves, the goods had been purchased and sold to the defendants and the third person upon a joint venture, and that upon the failure of the latter person the former became liable. The defendants denied that any such arrangement had existed, and denied their liability, attributing the whole credit by the plaintiffs for the goods to the third person, and not to themselves. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and the Lord Chief Baron remarked that the jury concurred in the verdict, as he considered throughout—the trial that the whole truth, justice, and law of the case really lay with the defendants.

RESCUE BY A WHITE STAR STEAMER.

The *New York Herald* of January 29th says—"The steamship *Celtic*, which arrived here yesterday, brings with her the second chapter of a sad tale of suffering and death at sea. In the forenoon of Wednesday last she sighted a vessel flying signals of distress, and, upon going to her assistance, found her to be schooner *Island Belle*, of Portland, Maine, 52 days out from St. John's, Newfoundland, and in the last extremity of distress. From the day she left port the fates seemed against her, and after tossing about at the mercy of the waves for 35 days she was met by the steamer *California* and given what assistance she required. Her sails were all gone and their booms broken. The crew were frostbitten, and the captain's wife, who was on board, very sick. The poor sailors suffered fearfully, and their feet were frozen and swollen to five times their natural size. They were out of provisions besides, and well nigh on the verge of despair. In this condition they fell in with the *California* on the 7th of the month, and everything that could be done to relieve their distress was attended to. The captain's wife and child were taken on board the steamer and brought to this city. The schooner was provided with sails and provisions, as her captain declined to desert her, and parted company with the *California*, intending make his way back to Newfoundland. Nothing was heard of the fate of the *Island Belle* after she parted company with the *California*, and, as it was thought with fair weather she should reach Newfoundland within a few days at most, it was feared she had gone down with all on board. Now comes the second chapter, more sad and fearful than the first, telling not only of fearful suffering and distress, but of starvation and death. The plucky captain and his crew, thankful for having escaped the trials of their journey, bade goodbye to the *California* with light hearts, and set sail for St. John's. But the severest of their trials were yet to come. Storms and gales attended them and for three weeks more they were driven hither and thither wherever the raging elements directed their course. Intensely cold weather added to their discomfiture, and the provisions given them by the *California* were exhausted. A pint of water and a hard biscuit per day was all that could be spared. The men, still suffering from the trials they had previously encountered, became prostrated, and the cook and two seamen were frozen to death. The mate suffered the same fate before their rescue by the *California*. Captain Gleadell, of the *Celtic*, made the following statement:—"On the 24th instant, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in longitude 45 deg. 30 min. latitude 45 deg. 41 min., we sighted a small vessel flying a signal of distress. The course of the ship was at once altered, and we bore down upon her. Hearing to within hailing distance, the wreck was ascertained to be the schooner *Island Belle*, Captain Woodman of Rockland, Me., bound from St. John's N.F., to Boston. Captain Woodman said, 'Can you take us off at once?' I responded, 'Certainly,' and immediately gave orders for the lowering of the starboard lifeboat. Captain Woodman called out again, 'Only one of my crew remains alive, and he is badly frostbitten. We have two passengers, but none of us have eaten anything for 48 hours. The schooner is leaking very badly, and can't remain afloat much longer.' A high sea was running at the time, and great care, occasioning some delay, was requisite in launching the boat. The trip was made in safety, and the boat, containing the captain, two passengers, and sailor, was soon alongside in the lee of the *Celtic*. They were swung on board without difficulty."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A new theatre is soon to be built in the Strand on the most approved principles.

The

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EAST.

We were informed some short time ago that the existing arrangements of postal subsidies to the East would not be continued after the expiry of the current contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. We now learn the nature of the course contemplated by the present Government, in the event of their remaining in power until 1879, with regard to carrying on postal communication between Great Britain and her Eastern and Southern possessions. It commends itself so entirely to our approval, based as it is on sound principles, that we can only hope the scheme may be adopted whichever Administration may be in power two years hence, when the postal contract will expire by effluxion of time.

The proposed arrangements, the leading features of which, we are assured, have been determined upon and are ready for announcement, are based upon the altered circumstances of British India arising out of the development of railway communication in the Presidencies. The imperial Government, impressed with the absolute necessity for maintaining rapid communication with the Indian and Colonial Governments on political grounds, and sensible that it is able to command the finest and fastest sea-going steamers which human skill and capital can command, have resolved on adopting what we foreshadowed two years ago on the establishment of the Messageries Imperiales in Indian waters. We predicted that the result of the opening of the Suez Canal, and the advent of the French Company amongst us would be the ultimate creation of several grades of steam lines, varying in speed and amount of passage money, one of which would be a strictly mail and passenger line excluding cargo, in order to ensure rapid passages. This is about to be realised. The proposed Government plan for the conveyance of the Indian China and Australian mails after month of March, 1879, is the establishment of a weekly line of despatch steamers for mails and passengers, between Brindisi and Bombay under contract to perform the service at an average speed of sixteen or seventeen miles an hour, a condition which will necessitate the construction of special vessels for the work as we believe that even the Messageries vessels have not yet attained this speed.

Landed at Bombay the various mails will be at once despatched by express trains to Calcutta, Madras, and Upper India, whilst those for Ceylon, China, and the Australian Colonies will be transmitted by railway to Tuticorin, and thence forwarded by fast steamers to their destination. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that it was a knowledge of these proposed mail arrangements which induced His Grace the Duke of Buckingham to contemplate the construction of a railway bringing our harbour and break-water in direct communication with the Madras lines of railway, so that mails and passengers for China and Australia might be conveyed in about two days and a half from Bombay to Colombo, where the latter might walk on board the mail steamers for their respective destinations direct from the Indo-Ceylon railway train via our Breakwater. Such a project would naturally present itself under a very different aspect to a purely India and Ceylon line. In the meantime, however, steam vessels will be availed of for the purpose of connecting Tuticorin with Colombo.

At the speed indicated by us, mails and first class passengers could be landed at Bombay from London in about fourteen days. So far as we are at present informed, it appears that the Imperial Authorities contemplate no further action than the very rapid transmission of the mails to Colombo, whence the mails for China and Australia will have to be conveyed at the cost of, and by arrangements to be entered into by, the collective Colonies in Australasia and New Zealand.

The arrangements for the conveyance of heavy mails in substitution of the present Southampton line, are not as yet made known, but we believe we shall not be far wrong in promising that tenders will be called for the performance of the work at an average speed of eight knots, payment to be made according to the weight of mails carried; and these will run in two distinct lines between Liverpool or Plymouth as the tenders may specify, and Bombay and Ceylon. In order to allow sufficient time for a company to make the necessary arrangements, tenders must be invited towards the close of the present year.—*Ceylon Times.*

HRH PRINCE ALFRED ... holm.

It is rumoured that Queen Marie of Hanover and her three children have been converted to Romanism.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—34 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$620 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,100 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$537½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—21 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share, ex dividend.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$52½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

April 6th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.240
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.150
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.120
Thermometer—9 A.M.	67½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	69
Thermometer—4 P.M.	70
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	63½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—Maximum	70
Thermometer—Minimum (Over night)	65

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

April 6th.

	Hongkong	Amoy		Shanghai		Nagasaki	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
BAROMETER							
THERMOMETER							
&c.							
Barometer	30.31	30.32	30.15	30.20	30.25	30.35	30.38
Thermometer attached	68.0	66.1	—	—	61.1	59.0	55.5
Direction of Wind	SE	ESE	ESE	calm	ESE	E	SW
Force	3	4	4	0	5	2	3
Dry Thermometer	67.0	66.0	66.0	65.0	63.0	59.0	56.0
Wet Thermometer	65.0	64.0	64.0	63.0	58.0	52.0	49.0
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Hours Rain fell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, in compass, every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 2 light breeze, 3 to 4 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 8 to 9 strong, 10 to 12 heavy, 13 to 15 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Dad, threatening, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

SALES ON APRIL 6TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Stockfish—30 bundles, at $6.20, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

California Fungus—30 bags, at $18.08, by Tsong Shun Chan to travelling trader.

Red Dates—30 bags, at $5.84, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—20 bags, at $7.20, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—10 cases, at $42.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

White Wax—5 pieces, at $55.40, by Yee Tai to travelling trader.

Rattans—200 picals, at $3.60, by Yee Chong to local trader.

Black Pepper—100 bags, at $3.10, by Yee Chong to local trader.

Seaweed—(cuttings) 80 cases, at $3.75, by Kwong Fook to travelling trader.

Saltpetre—1 packages, at $1.40, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, Yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [A231 1863 Aug. 26.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, 61 feet Length, 16 feet Breadth, 6 feet Depth of Hold, about 50 Tons Carrying Capacity, with TWO SAILS, TWO CHAINS, ONE ANCHOR, &c., &c.

And

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, of about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with ONE ANCHOR and ONE CHAIN.

Apply to— J. M. ARMSTRONG.
369 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

GEO. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.
Price Lists on application.
GEO. SMITH & Co.

Agents at
AMOY ..... ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW ..... Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON ..... Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA ... ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.
3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

ERNEST IRROY & Co.'s CELEBRATED DRY CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
Apply to SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
1m 443 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HAMS, at 25 Cents per lb. DUTCH CHEESE and SOUR KROUT, in Jars. Small Kegs BEEF and PORK. SMOKED SALMON and SALT HERRINGS. CODFISH and DRIED APPLES. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Dozen Case, $10.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Dozen Case, $7. CLARET, per Dozen Case, $3.50.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.
1m 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to— SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,
WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$8 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,
By B. M. TALBOT,
Just published, and favorably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.
SOLD BY
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. HAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-YI-LOONG & Co., No. 40, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
Do.	Anglo Saxon	C. Harrington	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	McNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mystic Bell	Plumer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YHAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Eurik	Bergelund	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Ocean (str.)	Jaques	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Lee		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	On 19th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Iraouaddy (str.)	Gauvain	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Glaucus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
Do.	Lombardy (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWAN, &c.	Taiwan (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS, EX "STATE OF LOUISIANA."

NEW GOODS in every Department of LADIES' OUTFITTING.

SPRING SILKS!

A Nice Assortment of CHECKS and STRIPES, specially adapted to Spring Wear.

BLACK SILKS! PLAIN COLOURED SILKS!

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MOHAIRS, STRIPED LUSTRES, PLAIN COLOURED LUSTRES, WASHING LAWNS.

NEW MATERIALS in BLACK DRESS GOODS, for Morning or Ordinary Wear.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MUSLINS.

NIAGARA STRIPES.

NEW SATINETTE MUSLINS.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

A Large Assortment of WASHING MATERIALS.

NEW PRINTS!

A Splendid Assortment of FRENCH and MANCHESTER PRINTED, our own registered Patterns, Warranted Fast Colours.

WHITE QUILTINGS, MARSELLAS, PIQUES.

SPRING COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS.

SPRING HOSIERY.

PLAIN and STRIPED SILK HOSE.

WHITE and STRIPED LISLE THREAD HOSE.

WHITE and STRIPED COTTON HOSE.

SPRING SCARVES and TIES.

COLLARS and CUFFS.

NEW TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from Paris.

UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

NEW RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, [illegible] and

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DRESSMAKING!

Our DRESSMAKER has recently arrived from England, bringing the latest fashions. From the experience she has had in best London houses, she is quite perfect in fitting and style altogether new to this Colony.

MILLINERY by a FIRST-CLASS HAND.

SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [Jy N25 July 20

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration, Shalkers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 words, Williams' Chinese Commercial Guide, Chinese Characters, and Idiomatic Phrases, and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON,
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
HONGKONG,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

Business Announcements.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.
227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
20]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
591 537] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [7 Ap

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
635 494 Mar. 31] MARTELL & Co.

ELLWOODS' HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
VELVET, BEAVER, and SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS and HELMETS.
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in Hot Climates.
24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET,
495 521] LONDON, S.E. [Mar. 31

In consequence of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA AND PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA AND PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [521 1795

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Eau, White Rose—Wood Violet—and Stephanotis. Eau de Cologne—Lavender Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima; Philadelphia, 1876. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [A181 602—1

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.
SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN-WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."
TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB"
WB
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."
STAMPING SHEETS,
SUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED
And CLOSE ANNEALED.
Export Agents—
BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
2, ROOD LANE, LONDON,
621 63] ENGLAND. [Jan. 6

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD, &c.
OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 289

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
SCOTCH MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND SINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, PURÉES AND GRAVIES.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND POUR PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Crosse & Blackwell's Soups and Sauces are also Manufactured by them at their Works, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY,"
Commandant Gauvain, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
485 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"TAIWAN,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
522 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about the 6th April,
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
489 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON"
will be despatched on or about the 7th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
506 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Lombardy* with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
514 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"LOMBARDY"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship
"OCEAN,"
Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Schooner
"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"
Uriarte, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
531 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Russian Bark
"RURIK,"
Bergelund, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
533 Hongkong, 6th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELL,"
Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
388 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship
"ANGLO SAXON,"
C. Harrington, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 382 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th April 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, n

Extracts.

OUR SPIRIT MEDIUM.

How plain and simple is this wire,
Through which th' electric current flows,
Flashing its secret hidden fire,
While all around is sweet repose.

It may be, underneath the sea,
Along the restless ocean's bed,
With messages for you or me,
The swift wing'd messenger has sped.

Only surpass'd by heav'n-born thought,
In sweeping thro' the realms of space;
Distance immense it sets at naught,
And rivals lightning in the race.

On through the flow'ry fertile meads,
Or o'er the shifting desert sands;
Bearing accounts of noble deeds,
Or words of woe to distant lands.

Of all the mediums, 'tis the best,
Twill do our bidding, night and day;
Quickly, deliver our request,
And bring an answer while we stay.

Spirits who only write on slates,
When underneath the table held;
Or twilight settles round our pates,
Alas! must own themselves excell'd.

Th' electric spirit shapes each word
In characters that may be read;
Shaming these spirits, as absurd!
Back to the regions of the dead.

And there, perhaps, 'twere well to stay,
Unless, on special mission bent
To guide our steps, thro' life's rough way;
Commission'd by th' Omnipotent.

LUCUNUS.

LORD MACAULAY'S BEST VALENTINE.

To his nieces and other young friends (says the *Leisure Hour*) Macaulay used to send kindly and playful poetical greeting on St. Valentine's Day. The best and most laboured of these compositions was addressed to the daughter of Earl Stanhope, now the Countess Beauchamp. The allusion to the statue of William Pitt in Hanover-square looking down towards St. George's Church, is one of the happiest touches in his poetry.

"Good morrow, gentle child, and than
Again good morrow, and again,
Good morrow following. Still good morrow,
Without one cloud of strife or sorrow,
And when the god to whom we pay
In jest our homages to-day
Shall come to claim, no more in jest,
His rightful empire o'er thy breast,
Resignant may his aspect be,
His yoke the truest liberty;
And if a tear his power confess,
He it a tear of happiness!
It shall be so. The Muse displays
The future of her votary's gaze.
Prophetic rage my bosom swells;
I taste the cakes! I hear the bells!
From Conduit street the close array
Of chariots barricades the way
To where I see the outstretched hand,
Majestic thy great kinsman stand,
And bid unbent his brow of pride
As welcoming so fair a bride."

HANNAY AS AN EPIGRAMMATIST.

In the turning of epigrams, Hannay had no mean talent, and a few of them are worth reproducing. Upon one who boasted loudly at having, as he thought, answered Renan, he wrote:—

"You answered Renan? That is strange, if true;
Men only answer when they're spoken to,
And Renan speaks to scholars, not to you."

He had a great admiration for the present Premier, and would never allow him to be abused either in his presence or out of it if he could help it, as witness the following on a jealous lord:—

"Lord Booby hates Disraeli; stop a bit;
His principles? What then? He hates his wit!"

Again, a hint to a quack, a certain Scotch Professor:—

"Of Scotia's learning, Quack is in despair,
Would you solve learning, Quack? Resign your chair."

To Blogg on the classics he was equally severe:—

"'I'll put down Latin,' Blogg says, 'for I hate it';
Blogg can't destroy, more than he can translate it;
'When Latin's settled I will put down Greek, too.
Does he know Homer? Yes, but not to speak to.

—*Temple Bar for February.*

LANGUAGE OF ELEPHANTS.

Elephants utter four distinct sounds, each of which is indicative of a certain meaning. The first is a shrill whistling noise, produced by blowing through the trunk, which denotes satisfaction. The second is a note of alarm or surprise, a sound made by the mouth, which may be thus imitated, *pr-rut, pr-rut.* The third is the trumpeting noise they make when angry, which, when they are very much enraged, and when charging an assailant, changes into a hoarse roar or terrific scream. The fourth sound betokens dissatisfaction or distress, frequently repeated when separated from the herd, tired, hungry, or overloaded; which may be thus imitated, *urmph, urmph.*—"*Sport in many Lands.*"

JOURNALISM TWENTY CENTURIES AGO.

The first Roman journal, published over 2,000 years ago, appeared only once a year. This paper, intended to be read by the public, was known by the title *Annales Maximi.* The editor of this paper was the "Pontifex Maximus," whose duty it was to chronicle all the important events of the year. The news was written on white wooden tablets and attached to the residences of citizens. It must have been a curious sight to see the old Romans crowding around these tablets to get a look at the latest news. But the thirst after knowledge and the curiosity of the people grew rapidly and in such a measure that the government, the only issuer of a journal, found itself obliged to issue a daily. It is interesting to know that some of these journals, having reached the age of 2,044 years, are still in existence. The name of the first daily journal was *Acta Populi Romani Diurni*; it appeared daily either as "Album," i.e., the tablet hung out in public, or the contents were written with red chalk on the walls of the houses. The contents of the journal comprised what would be classed as daily news in our modern papers. Doubtless it will interest some of our readers to peruse a verbal translation from the oldest journal extant, issued one hundred and sixty-eight years before the birth of Christ:—"Consul Sitinius was the acting judge to-day. There was a heavy thunderstorm, and the lightning split an oak at the foot of the hills of Veli. In a hostelry at the foot of the hills of James there was a fight, in which the landlord was badly wounded. Sitinius punished some butchers on account of their selling meat which had not been inspected; the money thus paid was used to erect a chapel to the Goddess Laverna. The broker Ausidius fled from town to-day, taking money with him belonging to other people. He was caught, and had to refund the money. The brigand Demiphon, who was captured by officer Nerva, has been crucified to-day. The flotilla from Asia arrived to-day." It must be of interest to journalists to know that Julius Cæsar, the greatest of all Romans, paid special attention to journalism. He saw the necessity of instructing the people in everything occurring in the State, and we find this quotation in Suetonius: "Julius Cæsar, as soon as he had entered his public office, caused not only to be written, but also spread among the people, the proceedings of the Senate." This was the first political paper, and as it contained news about buildings, births, deaths, executions, and anecdotes, it can be likened very much to our modern papers. It seems incredible, but it can be proved, that already in the olden times there were stenographers who took down the speeches made in the Senate or in public. They were called "Notarii," and we find a place in Suetonius where Augustus is angry because the stenographers reported the speech of Cæsar for Metullus in a very imperfect manner.—*Pictorial World.*

"WRECKED" EXISTENCE.

What is a "wrecked" life? One which the waves of inexorable fate have beaten to pieces, or one that, like an unseaworthy ship, is ready to go down in any waters? What most destroy us? The things we might well blame ourselves for, only we seldom do—our follies, blunders, errors, not counting actual sins; or the things for which we can blame nobody but Providence—if we dared—such as our losses and griefs, our sicknesses of body and mind; all those afflictions which we call the visitation of God?" Ay, and so they are, but not sent in wrath, or for ultimate evil. No amount of sorrow need make any human life harmful to man, or unholy before God; as a discontented, unhappy life must needs be unholy in the sight of him who in the mysterious economy of the universe seems to have one absolute law—He wastes nothing. He modifies, transmutes, substitutes, re-applies material to new uses; but apparently by Him nothing is ever really lost, nothing thrown away. Therefore, I incline to believe, when I hear people talking of a "wrecked" existence, that whosoever is to blame it is not Providence.—"*The Laurel Bush,*" *by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."*

JOHN PARRY AND MADAME MALIBRAN.

In 1833 Mr. John Parry visited Italy, and received instructions from the great Lablache at Naples, where he resided some time. Here he became a great favourite with De Beriot, Madame Malibran, and a number of distinguished personages, who attended a special concert which he gave at Posilippo, in a beautiful theatre belonging to the celebrated Barbaja, who granted him the use of it. The first part of the concert consisted of vocal *morceaux*, sung by Lablache and most of the principal singers belonging to the San Carlo; and the second part comprised a burlesque on "Othello," Lablache sustaining the part *Brabantio*, Calvarola—the Liston of Naples—the *Moor*, and John Parry, *Desdemona*, dressed *à la* Madame Vestris, and introducing in one of the most pathetic scenes the then popular song of "Cherry Ripe," an effect which gave rise to uproarious merriment. This burlesque burletta was repeated at the San Carlo for the benefit of Calvarola, and went off with renewed success. At this time, to comply with Malibran's frolicsome request, John Parry gave an evening party an imitation of Lablache, Rubini, and, lastly, of Malibran herself in a mock Italian trio, and this created such an excitement that he was asked to repeat it in the presence of the King and Queen, who were, like the rest, immensely delighted by this notable display of musical mimicry. One evening, when a large party had assembled at a nobleman's mansion where a concert was to take place, a fellow stood in front of the house grinding away at a hurdy-gurdy. This annoyed the company very much, and Malibran said, "We'll have a hurdy-gurdy of our own." Accordingly, she requested John Parry, Lablache, and others to sustain notes forming a kind of drone on the common chord, at the same time to pinch their noses, while she herself gave a capital imitation of the sonorous tones of that mellifluous instrument. The itinerant outside, believing that he had no chance of competing with his more powerful rival within the mansion, shifted his position, and the more harmonious portion of the concert was resumed. In July, 1836, Mr. John Parry gave his first benefit concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, when he engaged Malibran, whose terms were twenty guineas, to sing for him. This she did, and at her own request gave in addition Mazzinghi's lively duet, "When a little farm we keep," which had been often sung by her and John Parry at Naples. The two sang it on this occasion, and it was, of course, repeatedly encored. When John Parry called upon her next morning with the twenty-pound note in payment for her services, Malibran took it, and then seizing him by the hand and returning it, exclaimed in her own energetic way, "Take that as my mite for you to commence life with. I have passed many happy hours and merry moments with you in Naples. Prosperity attend you. God bless you, John Parry."—*Era.*

A CHAT ABOUT THE POST OFFICE.

For the earliest drawings of the postal system we must travel back far into the past, and we must look beyond our own Island. In every encyclopædia we may read how the word *post* is supposed to have originated from the Latin *positum*, placed or fixed? and how posts or stations were placed at intervals along the roads of the Roman Empire, at least as early as in the reign of Augustus; at these stations couriers held themselves in readiness to receive despatches. We must go back still further, and we shall discover very curious arrangements for the conveyance of written and of spoken messages. That ancient people the Chinese, beforehand in everything, are said to have instituted stations for the reception of those bringing news. At these stations beds or couches were prepared, covered with silk and surrounded by rich curtains, "fit even for a king," should the herald of news be a royal personage. Then, again, the ancients were not without their contrivances for the secret conveyance of intelligence. Herodotus speaks of the messages written on the shaven heads of slaves whose journeys were delayed until the hair had grown sufficently to hide the mysterious words which were thus securely veiled until the friend to whom they were addressed unveiled them with his sword-razor. Josephus tells us of men disguised as animals, and bearing about them, hidden under the leopard's skin, or the lion's mane, some dread secret written by a friend or a master. Then, again, he speaks of letters enclosed in *sarcophagi* with the embalmed dead; and of messages, fearful or perchance friendly in import, being engraven on bullets, which, anxiously waited for, were slung into besieged cities. As we read of the more ingenious contrivance of mystic writing, such as that employed by Julius Cæsar, who arranged a cypher most effectual for secrecy. The ancient custom of stations or posts, bore but a slight resemblance to the postal arrangements of our own times seeing that they were available only for State purposes and were not intended to serve for private correspondence; yet, inasmuch as they were suggestive to high and low, we may regard them as the forerunners of the extensive postal institutions from which now we all benefit. England waited long for her regular postal system, which is of comparatively recent date, although as early as the thirteenth century the necessity of it plainly appeared from the various intentions resorted to by rich and poor. For example, persons of wealth and importance would keep one household official called a *nuncius*, or messenger, whose sole duty was the conveyance of letters, while their poorer neighbours would entrust written communications to travelling-pedlars, sea captains, and others, who made stated and periodical journeys; merchants would occasionally speculate by undertaking publicly to send to their respective destinations, all letters brought to them, provided the expenses of transmission were paid beforehand; and many of the nobility instituted stations or posts for their own particular use, or for districts in which they were especially interested. The first public posts of which we hear in England were those established in the reign of Edward IV. These, however, were of an uncertain and fugitive character, depending on the importance or significance of events, or even on the passing mood of the reigning king. It was not until the days of the Stuarts that the English post began to assume somewhat of its present independence and stability.—*St. James's Magazine.*

WOMEN BURNT AT THE STAKE IN 1784.

"The most horrible spectacle, however, which was afforded to the public, under the sanction of the law, was that of women burnt at the stake for high or petty treason. Nor was this of such rare occurrence as might be supposed, for a year could rarely pass without a murder of some master by his female servant, or of a husband by his wife. On the western circuit alone there were two such cases between 1782 and 1784. In 1782 sentence to be drawn to the place of execution and there burnt was passed against Rebecca Downing for poisoning her master. In 1784 this judgment was again recorded, perhaps for the last time, in the following case. At Portsmouth there lived an unfortunate man named Cornelius Bayley. His wife, Mary, made the acquaintance of a labourer named John Quin. These two in the language of the indictment, 'did feloniously and traitorously kill Cornelius Bayley, and each with both their hands and both their feet in and upon the head, belly, breast, sides, and stomach of him the said Cornelius Bayley did beat, strike, and kick,' so that he died. She was convicted, and judgment stands entered against her 'to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution on Monday the eighth of March, and burned with fire until she be dead.' She was executed by virtue of this sentence, and her body was burned at the stake, only sixteen years before the conclusion of the eighteenth century. It is to be hoped that, in accordance with a custom which had been gradually adopted, she was strangled by the hangman before the faggots were kindled. The punishment of hanging, as in ordinary cases of murder, was substituted for that of burning by a statute passed soon afterwards—in the thirtieth year of the reign of George III."—*Pike's History of Crime, Vol. II., p. 379.*

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

If the aims and ends of scientific training and knowledge be properly appreciated, these aims will be found to include that of teaching a sturdy and healthful independence of thought. Necessarily one cannot expect the young at first to walk alone in matters intellectual, any more reasonably than that the tottering babe should in a physical sense be able to correlate its movements, and move about with the ease and power it will ultimately acquire. But I think the young are hardly encouraged as they should be to begin to think and judge of matters for themselves, even when a reasonable stage of educational progress has been attained. I do not mean that the boy or girl should actually be expected to argue with or dictate to the teacher in any matters concerning which everyone must allow, the teacher is the supreme authority. But I do maintain that the habit of forming an intellectual support and staff of one's own should be duly encouraged; and that the custom of submitting facts and observations to the tribunal of one's independent judgment should be learnt as part of a child's training at school. To sum up my arguments in regard to the science-training of the young, I think it may be clearly shown that a knowledge, such as is afforded by science, and especially by a training in natural science, of this world and its belongings, is, firstly, absolutely necessary as a part of common education, and as supplying an element demanded by the ordinary intelligent like and culture of our day.—As Carlyle has well said, in speaking of the want of such knowledge. "It has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history—so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged or wingless neighbours that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer as things are. Why did not somebody teach me the constellations too," he continues, "and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?" Secondly, I think it is plain that, in addition to the advantages of mind-culture, of training the observant powers, and of forming independent habits of thought, the training of the young to understand natural phenomena implies the power of discriminating between what is good and evil, and between what is false and true, in the matters presented for our intellectual nourishment at every period of life.—*Andrew Wilson in the "Sunday Magazine."*

WALMER CASTLE.

When the "Heaven-sent Minister" was Lord Warden he lived as much at Walmer as he possibly could; but, as Lord Granville remark, "Mr. Pitt's room is strangely chosen. It looks neither to the south nor to the sea, and what little view there might have been to the landward is shut out by Lady Hester Stanhope's plantations." Pitt always spoke in the most rapturous terms of Walmer, and delighted in filling it with company to such an extent that he was obliged to rent an additional house for his guests to "overflow" into. When he wished for a few hours of peace, it was his humour to go to a farm where hay and corn were kept for the horses. Here he had a room fitted up with a table and two or three chairs, and would sit and write while some plain food was being cooked for him. At other times he was content with very primitive refreshment. "Oh," said his niece, Lady Hester Stanhope, "what slices of bread and butter I have seen him eat there, and bunches of bread and cheese big enough for a ploughman!" Pitt's niece apparently enjoyed Walmer as much as her uncle. They worked hard at reviewing Volunteers and receiving company, and it is curious to note that the man who died young, worn out in the service of his country, whose enemies taunted him with a want of devotion to the fair sex, was a tremendous critic of feminine costume, gifted with an eye not only to "threaten and command," but to distinguish and decide on the depth of a fold or the hang of a petticoat. It is to Lady Hester Stanhope's energy that Walmer owes magnificent grove unequalled for hundreds of miles along the coast. Not often can grand trees be persuaded to grow on the sea-beach. Lady Hester did not persuade; she commanded and compelled. Pitt happened one day to remark that Walmer only wanted trees to make it beautiful. No sooner had he left for London than his niece galloped over to Dover, got the three regiments that were in quarters there and employed them in levelling, fetching turf, and transplanting shrubs and flowers. When Pitt returned she had her reward in the exclamation, "Why, Hester, this is a miracle!" and an eloquent eulogium upon her good taste in keeping to the style suited to an antique castle. The trees planted—Pitt being Consul—are now stately veterans, and Lord Granville is growing shrubs almost to the water's edge. "This room has a curious history," the present Lord Warden tells us; "for many years it remained exactly as Mr. Pitt left it, with the same paper on the walls. But when the castle was lent to the Queen and Prince Consort after their marriage, the wall of Mr. Pitt's room was pulled down so as to join it to another apartment and make a new dining-room. On the Queen's departure, however, the wall was rebuilt in the old place." When Prince Talleyrand, during his embassy in England, came here on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, he asked particularly to occupy Mr. Pitt's room, and seemed to live there with some sense of triumph. His idea was that he had been treated rather slightingly by Mr. Pitt when he came over as secretary to M. Chauvelin, in 1792, and that to sleep in his rival's bed was like taking a species of revenge.—*World.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 6th April, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shirtings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 a 24	per 100 lbs.	$80.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	107.00 a 115.00
" 36 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
Bombay	"	76.00 a 78.00
Jhuntz	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Open Spotted Shirtings	"	3.08 a 3.25
" Broceades	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 3.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.60
" 16 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 6½ lbs.	"	1.90 a 2.45
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.25
Grey T Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 39 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.55
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.05 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.55 a 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.64 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.40
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured, 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.55
" " 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.85
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Genoa, 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.23
Velveteens, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23
" Genoa	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 x 68 "	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 68 x 80 "	"	2.50 a 3.15
" 800 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" 7,000 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" AA	"	1.70 a 1.75
" EE	"	6.05 a 6.10
" MF	"	4.75 a 4.90
" EI	"	5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Broceades	"	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a 3.90
" 8 lbs.	"	3.60 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	4.40 a 4.50
" 10 lbs.	"	5.20 a 5.30
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" HBS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" HH Scarlet	"	8.60 a 8.65
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" II Scarlet	"	8.70 a 8.80
" " Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.60 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.50
Spanish stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.00 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.75
" Wire	"	3.45 a 3.50
Lead, Pig	"	7.30 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.00 a 9.10
Quicksilver, English	"	63.00 a —
" American	"	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tab	3.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.30 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	"	3.20 a 3.24
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
" Plates	per box	5.00 a 6.16

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	22.00 a 23.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.10 a 1.25
Cod	"	1.45 a 1.50
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	15.30 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	11.00 a 11.50
" " Yellow	"	47.00 a 48.00
" Hankow, White	"	55.40 a 55.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pel.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	3.05 a 3.20
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	15.80 a 16.50
" Barrus, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	"	29.00 a 31.00
Coals, Afloat	per Ton	—
" English steam	"	9.50 a 10.50
" Sydney	"	9.20 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 26.00
" Rod, "	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails, "	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	15.40 a 18.00
" Bombay	"	17.00 a 18.50
" Shantung	"	16.20 a 18.00
" Ningpo	"	14.60 a 15.00
" Tientsin	"	14.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 16.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	24.00 a 25.00
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chaudew	"	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	Tls.	2.8.5 a 3.8.0
" Red	"	2.7.5 a 2.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	"	11.50 a 12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 6 a 8 pieces	"	250 a 300
" " 7 a 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.85 a 1.10
" American, per barrel of 196 lbs.	"	5.00 a 5.20
" " of 98 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.24
Fungus	"	28.80 a 30.00
Flints	"	0.60 a 0.85
Gingseng, American, 1st quality	"	200.00 a 285.00
" 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.50 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.80
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	54.00 a 68.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	7.50 a 7.80
Mussels, Dry Shamantaki	per picul	26.10 a 6.20
Peas, White	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.50
" Black	"	2.40 a 2.47
" Yellow	"	2.60 a 2.67
" Green Beans	"	2.50 a 2.55
Pearl Barley	"	6.60 a 7.80
Potatoes Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Patchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,800 a 3,000
" " Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.66 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.55 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Cut	"	3.75 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	4.60 a 4.70
" Black	"	3.00 a 3.04
Sharkfin	"	85.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 29.00
" California	"	11.50 a 12.00
Stonefish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
" Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
" Pepper, White	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Black	"	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	"	3.25 a 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.50 a 3.70
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.35 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1st	"	5.20 a 5.44
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.95 a 9.05
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.70 a 8.90
Walnuts	"	5.35 a 5.50
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.60 a 1.65
" California	"	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.3.5.0 a 6.0.5.0
Fox	"	5.5.0.0 a 6.4.5.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.65
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Agamemnon	Apr. 6	Wilding	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	
Argyll	Apr. 4	Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Benarty	Apr. 4	Potter	Brit. str	1115	Ah Yon	Amoy
Bombay	Mch. 27	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	1649	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Carisbrooke	Apr. 4	Scott	Brit. str	893	Soon Cheong	
Chinkiang	Apr. 6	J. Hogg	Brit. str	769	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	—	—	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug. Flying
François I.	Mch. 24	Lecachear	Fren. str	1131	Turner & Co	Saigon
Glaucus	Apr. 6	Jackson	Brit. str	1414	Butterfield & Swire	
Ichang ‡	—	D. Murtha	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Irrawaddy	Apr. 5	Gauvain	Fren. str	2440	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Japan	Apr. 4	H. de Guild	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Kiushan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Bonning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1390	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanatiannhai	Mch. 30	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Taiwan	Apr. 5	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong	
Yettung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Portland
Albatros	Feb. 27	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	877	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Anazi	Mch. 4	James Hill	Brit. bk	468	Adamson, Bell & Co	Bangkok
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Meyer & Co	London
Anna	Mch. 18	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Argonaut	Apr. 4	Kinniman	Brit. sh	1072	Heyn & Co	
Bo of Oregon	Feb. 2	Merriman	Amr. bk	1163	Russell & Co	
Beethoven	Mch. 25	Haje	Ger. bk	220	Melchers & Co	Keelung
Bremen	Mch. 25	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	Keelung
Carl	Apr. 1	Thomsen	Ger. bg	213	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Carmen	Apr. 3	Santaloma	Span. bk	200	Brandao & Co	
Cooran	—	Vincent	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Chow Sye	Apr. 1	Stehmeyer	Siam. sh	462	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Ellida	Mch. 20	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Melchers & Co	
Foochow	Apr. 2	Hochreuter	Siam. bg	300	Chinese	
Forward	Feb. 1	Vanderverd	Brit. bk	750	Rozario & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Feb. 22	J. Forbes	Amr. bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Portland
Havilah	Apr. 5	J. Garthly	Brit. bk	272	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Crest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	
Kjøbenhavn	Mch. 14	Hansen	Dan. bk	348	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Lima	Mch. 16	Fillerbrock	Ger. bk	835	Melchers & Co	Taiwanfoo
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Mary Goodell	Apr. 4	Annis	Amr. sh	761	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
M. of Argyle	Mch. 28	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Chinese	
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
M. Lebanon	Mch. 26	Hall	Brit. bk	530	Rozario & Co	Oregon
Mystic Bell	Feb. 27	Plumer	Amr. sh	755	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
N. Constante	Apr. 2	José Uriarte	Span. bk	204	Remedios & Co	Manila
Norsemann	Mch. 28	H. Tarck	Siam. sh	711	Tuck Mee & Co	
Pato	Mch. 14	Slocum	Brit. sch	65	Master	
Rosette McNeil	Mch. 25	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rurik	Mch. 25	Hergelund	Rus. bk	830	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
San Lorenzo	Mch. 10	Mc'dariaga	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	Manila
Teresa	Mch. 31	Cabade	Span. bk	251	Siemssen & Co	
Uzziah	Mch. 27	Warnden	Brit. sch	219	Wieler & Co	Nicolajeski
Young Siam	Apr. 2	Benedictsen	Siam. sh	701	Kin Tye Loong	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.						
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grime	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	En route to Yokohama
Cleopatra	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Nagasaki
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to Pakhoi